

**A FLORIDA HISTORY
4TH GRADE LESSON PLAN**

**HISTORY OF THE
UNITED STATES
COLORED TROOPS
(USCT)**

PRODUCED BY THE



TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

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COLORED TROOPS
(USCT)**



**JOHN G. RILEY
HOUSE & MUSEUM**

Produced as a Florida Community Education Project by the John G. Riley House & Museum in Tallahassee, FL
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Content development and text by Julianne Hare, Rabbit's Den Productions, Tallahassee, FL.

PURPOSE:

This lesson plan was developed to introduce students to the formation, experiences, and contributions of the United States Colored Troops (USCT) during the Civil War as well as their influence on the outcome of the conflict. Special emphasis has been placed on the 2nd Infantry Regiment that was based in Key West, Florida and involved in numerous actions around the state. Materials are designed to meet requirements set forth in Title XLVIII, Chapter 1003, sections f. and h. of the Florida Education Code. Corresponding Sunshine State Standards are identified in this document.

OBJECTIVES:

Students will:

- ✓ Increase their personal interest in history by connecting past and current events in engaging and relevant ways
- ✓ Increase student knowledge about the experiences of the United States Colored Troops (USCT)
- ✓ Improve reading comprehension skills by comparing news articles from different time periods
- ✓ Improve vocabulary skills

RESOURCES/MATERIALS:

Starter guides and project-specific materials are included. Additionally, students will need:

- Access to library and/or on-line materials
- No-line paper and a Number 2 pencil
- Informational hand-outs (provided)

OVERVIEW:

Men of African descent served our country during the American Revolution, the War of 1812 and in the Navy, but when the Civil War began, the U.S. Government invoked a Federal law dating back to 1792 that barred Negroes from bearing arms in the U.S. Army. Thousands of volunteers were turned away – in part because President Lincoln was concerned that authorizing Black troops would provoke slave-holding Border States¹ to side with the Confederacy.

Union Generals Benjamin F. Butler and John C. Fremont saw the situation differently. They recognized the manpower potential of escaped and freed slaves. Both officers classified escapees as spoils of war – contraband - and allowed such men to enlist. Other officers followed suit, but when Fremont instituted martial law in Missouri in summer of 1861 and declared all local slaves were free, Lincoln quickly reversed the policy. Fremont resigned in protest. His supporters argued that the numbers of white volunteers were declining and the need for more troops was critical. In 1861, Congress passed the **Confiscation Act** and formally adopted Butler's policy. The President reluctantly signed the act into law on August 6. Congress passed a **Second Confiscation Act** in July of 1862 that freed all slaves held by Confederate Officials – both military and civilian – who refused to surrender within sixty days.

By the fall of 1862 there were three African American Union regiments in New Orleans. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Louisiana Native Guard became known as the **Corps d'Afrique**. That same year, the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry saw action at Island Mound, Missouri. The 1st South Carolina Infantry (African Descent) was officially organized in January 1863. These regiments were not official federal units, but their service demonstrated that men of color were highly motivated to fight.

¹ Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri

The federal government established the **Bureau of Colored Troops** in May of 1863. The agency operated under the direction of the Adjutant General's office with stricter rules and procedures than the regular army. The bureau was charged with additional recruiting and training of men of color and the white officers who were selected to command them.

Lincoln was still cautious and waited until the Union military had prevailed on the field of battle before issuing the **Emancipation Proclamation** in January 1863. The order extended freedom to all slaves held in states in active rebellion. By mid-summer, fourteen Negro regiments were trained and ready for service. All of them were reclassified as **United States Colored Troops – USCT**.

In January 1864, Confederate General Patrick Cleburne stepped forward to advocate allowing slaves to join the ranks as soldiers. He proposed to offer freedom to slaves who would fight. Several of Cleburne's fellow officers agreed, but Confederate President Jefferson Davis refused to consider the option. By fall, the South was even more desperate for new recruits. On March 13, 1865, the Confederate Congress adopted **General Order 14**. The action provided for the raising of several Black units and Davis reluctantly signed it into law. The war ended before any of these soldiers could be used in combat.

During the course of the Civil War, between 180,000 and 200,000 free African Americans and escaped slaves fought in naval and army forces under the Union flag. At the end of the conflict, almost ten percent of the Union force was of African American heritage. An estimated 25,000 Blacks served the Confederacy in forced, or voluntary, support capacities such as cooks, drivers, general laborers, and personal aides to officers though some historians place the number as high as 80,000 and there are documented cases of Confederate Blacks on the battlefield.

TOPIC 1 – COMPARING NEWS ARTICLES FROM DIFFERENT TIME PERIODS

Background:

While USCT soldiers shared the same hardships and dangers as other troops, they received vastly different treatment. The **Militia Act of 1862** specified they would receive \$7.00 per month in pay and would be charged \$3.50 for clothing. White soldiers received \$10.00 per month and received their clothing at no charge. The situation was not rectified until June 15, 1864 - after USCT soldiers had accomplished amazing feats in battle and had conducted a year-long protest by refusing to accept any pay at all.

African American soldiers often suffered insults and other indignities at the hands of bigoted civilians in occupied territories in the South and in the North as well. Initially, fellow military personnel, in both the enlisted and officer ranks, questioned their ability to fight. Black soldiers were often assigned hard-labor tasks such as building battlements, cooking duties, and chores that addressed camp hygiene. Until these soldiers were able to prove themselves in combat, morale suffered.

Activities:

On the following five pages are:

- The first page of the March 22, 1865 issue of the *New York Herald*. Given its original size and total content, a transcription of the article that relates to the Battle of Natural Bridge that took place in the vicinity of St. Mark's, Florida has been provided for classroom use. Misspellings and grammatical errors appear as in the original.
- An article reporting a battle that took place during the Vietnam Civil War. Again, a copy of the original, that appeared in the August 18, 1961 issue of the *Stars and Stripes*, has been provided, along with a transcribed copy.

The original images are suitable for use with an overhead projector, can easily be displayed on a computer monitor, or copies can be made for individual student use.

Ask students to read each news account. Discussion topics include:

- Do most people read news articles in the same way they read a fictional story? Are there features of each writing style that help the reader to tell the difference between the two?
- Over time, have there been differences in the use of language or writing style?
- Do both articles quote sources to back up the information? What makes a source credible?
- Both articles contain vocabulary words and/or period terminology that may be unfamiliar at the 4th. grade reading level. Challenge the class to 'reason out' their meaning in relation to the context of the information.

A Guide to Vocabulary Words and Terminology can be found at the back of this publication and can be reproduced for study purposes.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,432.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

Berne, Washington, City of Washington, and City of London at New York.

Closing Scenes of the Rebellion as Reported in England.

RECOGNITION TO BE HOPE FOR.

to French Minister in Mexico Appointed to Washington.

John Fremont to Remain in Washington, but the Pope About to Give Him Up.

Representative Ulmann and a Royal "Dead-head."

The Ministry of Finance, Captain Schumann, which is the only one of the kind in the world.

The French Transatlantic Cable Company's new Washington, Capital of France.

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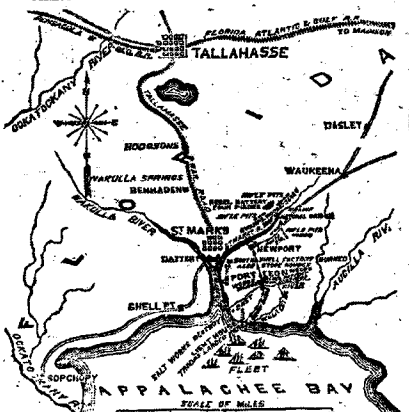
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OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA.

Scene of General Newton's Expedition Along the St. Marks River.



Return of the Expedition to Key West.

Gallant Conduct of Officers and Men.

CAPTURE OF ONE PIECE OF ARTILLERY.

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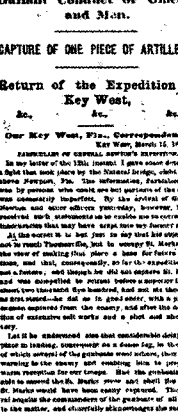
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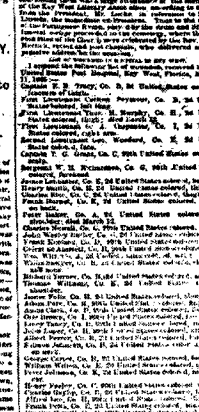
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CAPTURE OF ONE PIECE OF ARTILLERY.

Return of the Expedition to Key West.

EXPEDITION UP THE COAST.

Scene of General Newton's Expedition Along the St. Marks River.



Return of the Expedition to Key West.

Gallant Conduct of Officers and Men.

CAPTURE OF ONE PIECE OF ARTILLERY.

Return of the Expedition to Key West.

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HANDOUT

FLORIDA

EXPEDITION UP THE COAST Gallant Conduct of Officers and Men CAPTURE OF ONE PIECE OF ARTILLERY Return of the Expedition to Key West &c., &c., &c.

Our Key West, Fla. Correspondents
Key West, March 15, 1865

PARTICULARS of GENERAL NEWTON'S EXPEDITION

In my letter of the 12th instant I gave some details of a fight that took place by the Natural bridge, eight miles above Newport, Fla. The information, furnished as it was by persons who could see but portions of the affair was necessarily imperfect. By the arrival of General Newton and other officers yesterday, however, I have received such statements as to enable me to correct any inaccuracies that may have crept into my former report.

At the outset it is but just to say that his object was not to reach Thomasville, but to occupy St. Marks, with the view of making that place a base for future operations, and that, consequently, so far the expedition was not a failure; and though he did not capture St. Marks, and was compelled to retreat before a superior force - about two thousand five hundred, and not six thousand, as first stated - he did so in good order, with a piece of cannon captured from the enemy, and after the destruction of extensive salt works and a shot and shell factory.

Let it be understood also that considerable delay took place in landing, consequent on a dense fog. In the midst of which several of the gunboats went ashore, thus giving warning to the enemy and enabling him to prepare a warm reception for our troops. Had the gunboats been able to ascend the St. Marks river, and shell the town, St. Marks would have been easily captured. The General acquits the commanders of the gunboats of all blame in the matter, and cheerfully acknowledges the readiness to co-operate with him in the affair.

Previous to landing the troops an expedition was sent to cut the railroad bridge and two turnpike bridges over the Ocklawaha river, and to destroy the trestle work over the Ocklawaha river. Another expedition was sent to cut the railroad between St. Marks and Tallahassee. These operations, if successful, would have insulated the two places.

THE DEBARKATION

On debarking at the lighthouse, on the 4th instant, the command was moved forward about two miles and a half, where it was encamped to await the landing of the artillery, and munitions and ambulances. On the following morning an advance was made along the road towards the bridge over the East river, where it was found that the planking had been torn up by the enemy, who was posted on the opposite side, with one piece of artillery, prepared to dispute the passage.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN FROM THE BRIDGE

Fire was first opened by two companies of the Second Colored Regiment, commanded by Major Lincoln. They made a gallant charge towards the bridge over the open space intervening, before which the enemy fled with great rapidity. They were followed by the two companies, which acted as skirmishers, capturing the piece of artillery, which was immediately turned on the flying rebels. The gun taken was without limber or caisson which had been taken away by the enemy.

THE PURSUIT

The bridge was promptly repaired by the soldiers of the Ninety-Ninth Colored Regiment, and crossing, the line of march was commenced towards Newport, a few of the enemy's cavalry being discerned now and then. On reaching Newport a dense column of smoke seemed to indicate that the bridge which it was necessary to cross was being destroyed. Accordingly, Major Weeks and his Second Florida were sent on in advance to endeavor to save the bridge. He arrived too late, however, as the fire had made too much headway, while a large force of the enemy was posted on the other side, ready to pour in a deadly fire on whoever should attempt to stop the work of destruction. Leaving Major Weeks at Newport bridge to guard against any attempt of the enemy to cross and get in the rear of the Union troops, a service that he gallantly performed under an incessant fire from the enemy, the column pushed on towards the Natural bridge, some eight miles above, with the design of crossing there. However, it was discovered that the enemy was strongly posted on the opposite side, determined to oppose its passage.

THE ENEMY INTRENCHED

At daylight on the following morning, Major Lincoln, with two companies of the Second cavalry, commenced the attack, and succeeded in driving the advanced party of the rebels over the bridge: but his further

progress was checked by a superior force, who were strongly intrenched, besides being protected further by marshes, thickets and other natural defenses.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT THE NATURAL BRIDGE

Reconnoissances were made with the view of ascertaining the practicability of crossing at some other place, but without success, and it was determined to attempt to force a passage over the bridge. Accordingly Colonel Townsend, in command of the Second colored, was ordered to turn the enemy's right flank, and Major Lincoln to make the direct assault, supported by Col. Piersoll, commanding the Ninety-ninth colored.

Advancing gallantly to the charge, Col. Townsend drove the enemy before him. They fled precipitously, abandoning their breastworks; but unfortunately, our men encountered, right in their way, a wide and deep ditch, impassable to troops, and were compelled to return.

Finding that the enemy were too strong in number and position, while the Union troops were posted in a low, marshy position, it was determined to withdraw about three hundred yards in the rear, in an open pine barren, which had been previously selected. This was done in good order, the enemy not making any opposition to the movement.

THE ENEMY REPULSED

The rebels, now supposing that our forces were in full retreat, advanced in force, with artillery and infantry; but, to their surprise, they were received by a perfect line of infantry supported by artillery. Two desperate charges were made by the enemy, but they were repulsed with heavy loss on the part of the assailants, and the Union troops remained masters of the field. This was the last seen of the rebel troops. Some of their cavalry were occasionally seen on the return march.

The accompanying map, kindly furnished me by an accomplished young officer, indicates the place of landing, line of march and the battleground.

CONDUCT OF OFFICERS AND MEN

Officers and men behaved splendidly. The blacks are highly spoken of for their conduct in charging, which seems to be their *forte*. Among the officers honorably mentioned is Major Weeks of the Florida Cavalry who fought desperately. Captains Rigney and Harding of the Ninety-ninth, also particularly distinguished themselves. It was the latter gentleman who brought off the captured gun.

CASUALTIES

In the absence of the official returns, the exact number of casualties cannot be ascertained, but they are estimated at one hundred and fifty in killed, wounded and missing. Of these it is supposed that thirty are prisoners.

Lieutenant Wilson with twenty-five men of the Ninety-ninth (colored), who were on outpost duty, were captured by the rebels.

Friday, August 18, 1961

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Page 3

100 Nations to Study Satellite Program

U.S. to Hold Weather Meet

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States has invited more than 100 countries, including Soviet Russia, to send weather scientists here in November to study the U.S. weather satellite program.

The U.S. Weather Bureau and the National Aeronautics and

Space Administration jointly announced the International Meteorological Satellite Workshop to be held Nov. 13-22.

Invitations have been sent to all countries belonging to the World Meteorological Organization. Members include the Soviet Union and

all Communist satellites in Europe except East Germany.

The workshop will be the first of its kind and will emphasize achievements connected with the three Tiros weather satellites launched by the United States.

"Through lectures and laboratory work," the announcement said, "meteorologists from all over the world will gain increased understanding of the usefulness of meteorological satellite data."

It said the use of satellite-gathered data in daily weather operations presents many problems but that a number of new techniques have reached a point of development which will permit demonstrations and discussions at the workshop.

Rocketdyne Engine Fails In 1½-Second Test-Firing

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. (AP)—A rocket engine the United States hopes will win the race to put men on the moon was test-fired here—but the fuel system failed after 1½ seconds.

A spokesman said vibration sheared off bolts of an electric microswitch controlling the valves. The liquid fueled F1, believed potentially as powerful as the Russian rocket, hurried Gherman Titov into orbit, built up one million pounds of thrust in the brief test.

It was the 19th—and first public—firing of an engine that has generated 1.64 million pounds of thrust in bursts up to 20 seconds duration.

The test was scheduled to last about 20 seconds.

The designed thrust of the Rock-

etdyne F1—1½ million pounds—is four times the power developed by an Atlas intercontinental missile and about 20 times the thrust of the Redstone engine that has boosted this country's two astronauts into space.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration plans call for a cluster of eight F1s as the first stage of the Nova moon rocket—a 400-foot high projectile expected to haul a three-man Apollo space craft to the moon by 1967.

Bolted to Mand

The test was not a flight test of a complete rocket. That will come late next year at Cape Canaveral. For this test the engine was bolted to the base of an 11-story-high test stand on a granite outcropping called Rocket Ridge. The ridge, part of the Air Force test center here, is about 100 miles north of Los Angeles.

At maximum thrust, one F1 engine developed as much as 1.6 million pounds of thrust. All of the eight F1 engines clustered in the biggest American rocket yet built, the Saturn C1, soon to be tested at Cape Canaveral.

Police Mount Hunt For Slayer of Two New York Boys

NEW YORK (UPI)—Police have revealed one of the two boys found slain in a swamp had been sexually molested. The disclosure came as 15 officers continued to search for clues in the fatal stabbings.

The bound and gagged bodies were found Tuesday in a marsh in a remote section of the city. The older boy, Augustin Trinidad Jr., 13, had been stripped nude and stabbed 25 times in the back and chest. Jaime Luis Ruiz, 9, was found clad in an undershirt and dungarees. Thirty stab wounds had punctured his body.

Detective John Cooney said evidence of sexual molestation of the older boy had been discovered after an "extremely close re-examination." Earlier, police said the boys had not been molested.

Cooney said 50 persons had been questioned so far, although police had not singled out any one suspect.

Cooney issued an appeal for two men and a woman seen in the area about the time the crime was discovered to get in touch with the police with any information they might have.

Excess Weight Traps Man in Boat

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—Part of a fishing boat wheel house was chopped away to free a 350-pound fisherman who had put on so much weight he was unable to pass through the cabin door.

Robert Gujette, 51, was removed from his boat at Point Reyes, a Coast Guard helicopter flew him 35 miles to the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in San Francisco where his condition was listed as "less than satisfactory" after Dr. Donald McMillan attributed the sudden swelling to a heart condition. He added that doctors suspect there may be something else wrong.

Balance of Payments Deteriorated During April-June Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's balance of payments position showed a basic deterioration in the April-June quarter but this was disguised by advance repayments of debts owed by three foreign governments.

Choosing to look at the bright side, the Commerce Department issued a preliminary report which said the troublesome payments situation "showed a substantial improvement during the second quarter."

However, officials said the country's international financial position actually worsened, if you ignore the unusual \$650 million ahead-of-schedule payments made by the three foreign nations.

This underlying deterioration was the more worrisome because it reflected a drop in exports and an increase in imports.

The balance of payments represents the difference between the amount which Americans spend, lend and invest abroad and the amount received from foreign sources. Last year there was a payments deficit of \$1.8 billion which led to a record loss of U.S. gold.

While the deficit has been greatly reduced this year, it still is substantial.

Ignoring the advance debt payments, the April-June deficit was at an annual rate of about \$1.8 billion. This compared with a first-quarter rate of \$1.1 billion.

However, if the debt payments are included in the calculation, the United States can claim a payments surplus of about \$40 million for the second quarter—the first surplus since 1957.

Advance Payments
The advance debt payments were \$590 million from West Germany, \$40 million from The Netherlands and \$20 million from the Philippines.

As part of a long-term program to erase the continuing balance of payments deficit, the Administration has mounted a large export promotion program. The new figures indicated that this campaign has yet to bear fruit.

Civilian exports of merchandise dropped in the April-June quarter to an annual rate of \$19.1 billion from the first-quarter rate of \$20.2 billion, the report said.

Imports rose from \$13.5 billion to \$13.7 billion.

The trade surplus was cut from \$6.7 billion to \$5.4 billion.

On the encouraging side, the report said the flow of short term U.S. capital abroad—a big factor in last year's deficit—subsided after April. However, it said, other capital outflows increased.

Canada Grants Russ Asylum

OTTAWA (UPI)—A prominent Russian scientist was under protective custody after he was granted political asylum by the Canadian government.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Commissioner C. W. Harvison said Dr. Mikhail Antonovich Klotchko, 59, was under RCMP guard "somewhere outside of Ottawa."

Harvison described the Stalin Prize-winning chemist as "the most prominent Soviet citizen to defect to the West in Canada" since Russian embassy cipher clerk Igor Gouzenko's dramatic dash for freedom in 1945.

Klotchko, in charge of a chemical laboratory in Moscow, left a group of Soviet scientists visiting Canada and asked the RCMP for asylum, Immigration Minister Ellen Fairclough announced.



PARTING STARS—Film stars Natalie Wood and Robert Wagner have announced they have signed a separation and property agreement in Hollywood. Estranged for two months, they have made no divorce plans. —Associated Press Photo

Accused Tower Saboteur Committed for Mental Test

CARSON CITY, Nev. (AP)—Bernard Brous, accused microwave tower saboteur, "Republican Army commander" and do-it-yourself lawyer, will be committed to a Reno hospital Aug. 22 for mental tests.

U.S. District Judge John Ross ordered the commitment. He also directed Brous to appear in court Aug. 31 to show cause why he should not be held in criminal and civil contempt for refusing previous psychiatric examinations.

Brous, 51, will first be brought before Ross to be advised of his rights and again urged to hire defense counsel.

Brous, 51, formerly of Long Island, N.Y., and Dale Jensen, 23, of Reno, are being held in lieu of \$100,000 bail each pending trial Nov. 1 on charges they blew up telephone relay towers in the Nevada-Utah desert last May.

ing one asking the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals to review his rights.

He has insisted the court-ordered psychiatric examinations be confined to determining whether he is competent to act as his own attorney.

Brous and Jensen were arrested aboard Brous' armed yacht in Ensenada, Mexico, soon after the microwave tower explosions and turned over to waiting FBI agents in San Diego, Calif.

Oh Well, What's a Half-Million

MADRID (SBS)—"I say, Jose, have you missed anything?"

If Jose Joseph Esten Pons hasn't missed something, he must be quite a wealthy man—a half-million dollar check made out to him was found on the street in the little town of Manresa, near Barcelona.

The check was on the Bank of California and signed by a James H. Davidson. It was found near the central plaza by Jesus Fontana, who turned it over to the Spanish police, but the authorities have received no report of the loss from the owner.

Diem Troops Score Victory

MOC HOA, South Viet Nam (AP)—South Viet Nam's armed forces reported they have scored their second biggest victory in a long war against Communist rebels here, the destruction of a swampy Flaine des Jones, 60 miles southwest of Saigon.

Operation commander Col Juyinh Van Cao said that although casualties were lighter than other major operations—upward of 100 Viet Cong killed—this might be more significant because "vast stores of arms and munitions were seized."

The battle came almost exactly one month after and only 20 miles from the site of the July 16 clash where more than 180 Viet Cong were killed.

Cao, 7th Div commander who directed both operations, said this was far different than last month's blazing fire fight.

This time South Viet Nam forces caught a 450-man Viet Cong battalion in a trap.

An estimated 2,000 government troops involved forced the rebels to flee into a pocket where they were blasted for two days with heavy artillery, mortars and caught in withering strafing, rocket and napalm bomb attacks.

Syracuse Police A Little Off Target

SYRACUSE, N.Y. (UPI)—A squad of policemen was ordered to fire 12-gauge shotguns into the air to frighten starlings that have been plaguing the city. But after 15 minutes of firing, officers counted 150 dead starlings.

"We didn't want to kill them," said Sgt. Frank Lesicki.

Right or Wrong It's Still a Winner

SYDNEY (UPI)—An abstract painting hung upside down won a prize at the Sydney art show. The judge, Sydney art gallery director Hal Mingham, said he did not know the picture, entitled "La Guerra," was the wrong way up.

The picture was entered by Sydney television news reader Robert Sanders.

Diem Troops Score Victory

MOC HOA, South Viet Nam (AP) – South Viet Nam's armed forces reported they have scored their second biggest victory in a long war against Communist rebels here on the desolate swampy Plaine des Joncs, 60 miles southwest of Saigon.

Operation commander Col Juynh Van Cao said that although casualties were lighter than other major operations – upward of 100 Viet Cong were killed - - this might be more significant because vast stores of arms and ammunitions were seized.

The battle came almost exactly one month after and only 20 miles from the site of the July 16 clash where more than 180 Viet Cong were killed.

Cao, 7th Div commander who directed both operations, said this was far different than last month's blazing fire fight.

This time South Viet Nam forces caught a 450-man Viet Cong battalion in a trap.

An estimated 2,000 government troops involved forced the rebels to flee into a pocket where they were blasted for two days with heavy artillery, mortars and caught in withering strafing, rocket and napalm bomb attacks.

TOPIC 2, PART 1 – SHAPING OPINIONS / INFLUENCING OTHERS

Background:

Pvt. Sylvester Ray (also appears as Roy on numerous official documents) was a free black man who mustered into the 2d Cavalry USCT at Ft. Monroe, Virginia at age 19. Despite his youth, he played an important role in forcing the issue of equal pay for black soldiers. He openly expressed his anger over being paid less than his white counterparts in the military. He refused to accept any pay at all – an act that astounded his commanding officers and fellow soldiers alike. As word of his protest spread, he garnered respect and others followed his example. In the meantime, stories of the bravery, and success, of the USCT were reported in the press. Several Union Generals stepped forward to support change. Some of Ray's commanding officers were angered by the situation and filed charges against Ray for mutiny and "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline". He was taken to a Provost Guard House where he awaited court martial.

Precisely how long Ray remained there is unclear, but in June of 1864, under pressure from high-ranking white officers of African American troops, the Governor of Massachusetts, Frederick Douglass and public pressure; Congress passed legislation to equalize pay between the races. Ray was released and detailed as an ambulance driver and briefly served as a sharpshooter. He remained in the military beyond the end of the Civil War, was appointed to the rank of Corporal on September 1, 1865 and officially mustered out of the 2nd Cavalry USCT at Santiago, Texas on February 12, 1866. Upon departure, he finally received the \$100 sign-up bounty that he had been promised three years earlier.

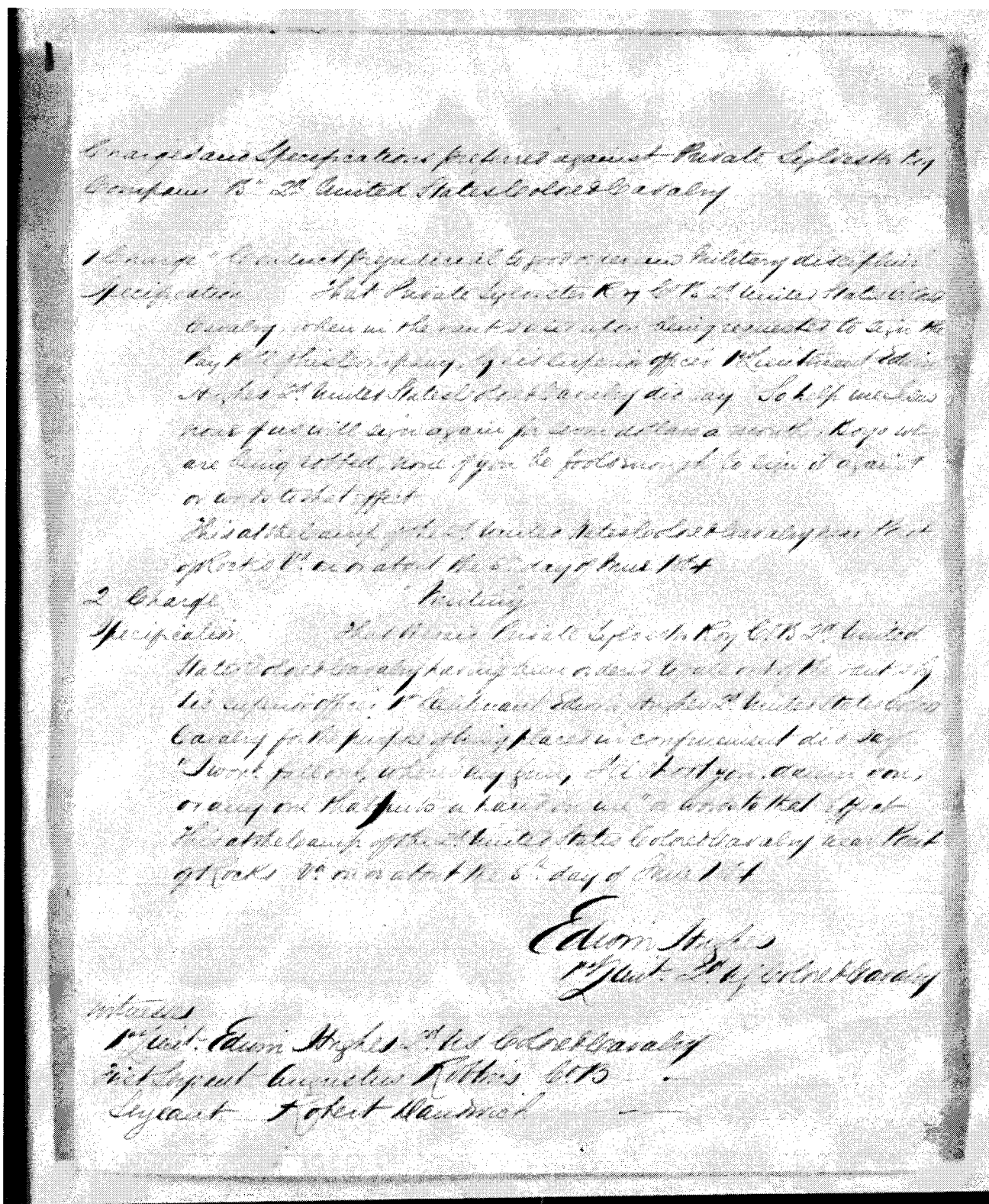
Activities:

A copy of the hand-written charges originally filed against Ray is provided on the following page. A copy of the muster role that indicates the final order to disburse his back pay is also included. Display, or distribute these images of the primary source documents to students. Initiate a group discussion that includes the following questions:

- Soldiers of African American descent – no matter whether they had been free men or former slaves – were 'new' to the Army. They still faced the same dangers as white troops. Was it fair to pay them less money?
- Can you think of other situations where people asked for equal pay for equal work?
- Pvt. Ray's protest was passive. He did not injure others or damage property to communicate his request. Can you name other individuals who organized campaigns in the same way?

HANDOUT

The image below is of the original, hand-written court martial charges filed against Pvt. Sylvester Ray. This primary source document is held in the collections of the National Archives and Records Administration.



HANDOUT

The text below is a reader-friendly transcription of the original charges filed against Sylvester Ray (a.k.a. Roy).

Charges and Specifications preferred against Private Sylvester Roy
Company 'B' 2nd United States Colored Cavalry

1. Charge "Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline"
Specification That Private Sylvester Roy Co. B United States Colored Cavalry, when in the ranks and upon being requested to sign the Pay Roll of his company, by his superior officer Lieutenant Edwin Hughes 2d. United States Colored Cavalry did say "So help me Jesus none of us will sign again for seven dollars a month. Boys we are being robbed, none of you be fools enough to sign it again" or words to that effect. This at the Camp of the 2d United States Colored Cavalry near Point of Rocks VA. On or about the 5th day of June 1864.

2. Charge "Mutiny"
Specification That the said Private Sylvester Roy Co B 2d. United States Colored Cavalry having been ordered to fall out of the ranks by his superior officer 1st Lieutenant Edwin Hughes 2d United States Colored Cavalry for the purpose of being placed in confinement did say "I won't fall out, where's my gun, I'll shoot you, (expletive deleted) you, or anyone that puts a hand on me" or words to that effect. This at the camp of the 2d United States Colored Cavalry near Point of Rocks VA. On or about the 5th day of June 1864

Edwin Hughes
1st Lieut. 2d. US Colored Cavalry

Witnesses
1st Lieut. Edwin Hughes 2d. US Colored Cavalry
1st Sergeant Augustus Robbins CoB
Sergeant Robert Dandwich

HANDOUT

The image below is of the original military record documenting the payment received by Ray making up the difference in pay given to white soldiers versus black soldiers. This primary source document is held in the collections of the National Archives and Records Administration.

R | *2 Cav* | **U.S.C.T.**

Sylvester Roy
Priv., Co. B., 2 Reg't U. S. Col'd Cavalry

Appears on a
Detachment Muster Roll
of the organization named above
for *Sept & Oct*, 186*4*.
Station *In the field. Va*
Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for _____

Due Gov't, \$ *100* for _____

Valuation of horse, \$ *100*

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ *100*

Remarks: *Difference be-*
tween white and
colored soldiers
pay due from
Dec 22/63 to Feb
29/64

Book mark : _____

(844) *W. B. Log* Copyist.

TOPIC 2, PART 2 – SHAPING OPINIONS / INFLUENCING OTHERS

Background:

During the Civil War, there was no television, no Internet, and no telephones. Messages could be sent by telegraph, by a messenger, or in writing. Important information was printed in newspapers and often traveled by 'word of mouth' – one person telling another and that person telling another and so on.

Citizens who felt Negro soldiers should receive equal pay, as well as those who advocated against slavery, frequently wrote letters to newspapers and people of influence.

Activities:

Ask students to pretend they are Pvt. Ray, but - they have today's technology available to them.

- What actions would they take to inform others about the issue of unfair wages? Would those actions be more, or less, likely to get them into the same kind of trouble Pvt. Ray faced? Ask students to make a list of all the ways they would communicate with others.
- Ask your students how they think Ray would have used such technology. Would his message have spread more quickly? Would he have reached the right audience? Would he be any more effective today than he was back then?
- Instruct students to write a Letter to the Editor of a local newspaper that will persuade others to support the cause of equal pay for African American soldiers. The letter should be hand-written or printed. Typewriters were not readily available during the Civil War.²
- This is a good opportunity to initiate a discussion regarding the powers of persuasion. How do these powers relate to bullying versus positive peer pressure?

² While some form of prototype typing machine can be traced to 1714, the first commercially produced typewriter was not sold until 1870.

TOPIC 3 – THE 2d INFANTRY REGIMENT, USCT

Background:

The 2d Infantry Regiment of the USCT was organized at Camp Casey (Arlington), Virginia between June 20 and November 11, 1863. Initially, the unit was staffed with free men of color who lived in the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, and other nearby states. Some of them volunteered, others were drafted. Over time, they were joined by run-away slaves from both Florida and Georgia. As with other colored regiments, the 2d was commanded by white officers who were selected for their commitment to the Union and because they expressed strong personal feelings supporting the abolition of slavery.

The 2d Infantry Regiment was ordered to the Department of the Gulf in December 1863 and attached to the District of Key West. The unit was first sent to New Orleans, Louisiana. Soon after, the 2d was assigned to perform guard duty at the Union prison located at Ship's Island, Mississippi. On February 13, 1864, they were ordered to Key West, Florida.

The unit first saw combat at the "Affair at Tampa" on May 5, 1864. They were also involved in operations on Florida's west coast, the expedition from Ft. Myers to Bayport and Station No. 4. In February, 1865, they played a key role in a second attack on Ft. Myers. The 2d Regiment was in the first assault at Newport March 5, 1865 and was cited for extraordinary service at the Battle of Natural Bridge the following day.

The unit officially mustered out on January 5, 1866 in Key West. During the unit's time of service, three officers and twenty-four enlisted personnel were killed or mortally wounded. Eleven officers and 135 enlisted soldiers died of disease.

Activities:

- Ask students to pretend they have just escaped from a Florida plantation and have made their way to the Union encampment at Cedar Key. They can represent a male, or female, slave. They will be required to talk to the commanding officer and convince him they should be given sanctuary. Allow each student no more than two minutes to plead their case before the class.
- Display, or distribute, the copies of profiles of actual persons who were members of the 2d USCT that are provided on the following pages. Ask each student to select an individual that he/she will 'pretend' to be in the two activities that follow.
 - Call upon at least five students to explain why they selected that individual.
 - The unit has returned to Key West after the Battle of Natural Bridge. Instruct each student to write a letter – using their character's experience and perspective – to their family back home describing the event. If they feel their character was illiterate and could not write, they need to find a classmate who will agree to take dictation!

HANDOUT

Profiles

M | *2* | U.S.C.T.
William Minns
 Co. *C*, 2 Reg't U. S. Col'd Inf.
 Appears on
Company Descriptive Book
 of the organization named above.
DESCRIPTION.
 Age *22* years height *5* feet *6* inches.
 Complexion *BLK*
 Eyes; *BLK* hair *BLK*
 Where born *Surrey Co., Va.*
 Occupation *Waiter*
ENLISTMENT.
 When *July 15, 1863*
 Where *Camp Casey, Va.*
 By whom *Lt G. P. Hat*, term *3* y'rs.
 Remarks: *Appointed Corporal with rank from Oct 1, 1863. Reduced to the ranks May 27, 1864 S.O. No. 25 to Hd Qrs. Mustered July 23/63 Arlington, Va. Adpts. Krebs, (Jan. 17, 1864*
Shannon
 (3846) *Copyist*

William Minns was born in Virginia and was only 22 years old when he enlisted at Camp Casey near Washington, D.C. on July 15, 1863. He was a waiter by profession. He was obviously a sharp young man as he attained the rank of Corporal in less than three months.

At one point, William was accused of having lost his canteen. He refused to pay for it. He was found guilty of being absent without leave by a Field Office Court, but he was not jailed. For his crime, he was 'reduced in the ranks' (demoted) on May 27, 1864. William held the rank of Pvt. for the duration of the war. Minns was assigned to work in the camp kitchen.

He was not without friends and supporters. In November of 1865, his immediate supervisor wrote a letter requesting permission to place Minns in charge of a storehouse.

There is nothing in the official military record to indicate William ever engaged in combat.

Patrick Minor was born in King George, Virginia. He was drafted and entered the service on August 26, 1863. He was twenty years old and stood 5 feet 4 inches – only slightly shorter than the average man of his day. He was a laborer when he signed on with the Union, but he proved himself worthy in battle more than once. He saw action at Clay Landing, Station No. 4, East Creek, Newport and the Battle of Natural Bridge.

M | *2* | U.S.C.T.
Patrick Minor
 Co. *C*, 2 Reg't U. S. Col'd Inf.
 Appears on
Company Descriptive Book
 of the organization named above.
DESCRIPTION.
 Age *20* years height *5* feet *4* inches.
 Complexion *black*
 Eyes; *black* hair *black*
 Where born *King George, Va.*
 Occupation *Laborer*
ENLISTMENT.
 When *Aug 26, 1863*
 Where *Wash. D.C. sub. S.S.C.*
 By whom , term *3* y'rs.
 Remarks: *Drafted. In skin - march at Clay Landing, Va., Feb. 14, 1865. In actions: Station No 4, Va., Feb. 13, 1865. East Creek, Va., March 5, 1865. Mansfield, Va., March 5, 1865. Natural Bridge, Va., March 6, 1865.*
W. H. Ragan
 (3846) *Copyist*

HANDOUT

Profiles

U.S.C.T.

Sarah Pent

Station, Co. *2*, Reg't U.S. Col'd Inf.

Appears on **Hospital Muster Roll**

of *2*, Reg't U.S. Col'd Infantry

for *July 1 Aug*, 1865

When attached to Hosp. *Oct. 31*, 1864.

How employed *Matron*

Present or absent *Present*

Remarks:

Book mark:

W. H. Boyan

Sarah Pent was born in Georgia sometime around 1807. By 1850, she was living in Key West, Florida with her Bahama-born, husband James and their son – also named James. Mr. Pent was identified as a mariner on the 1850 U.S. Census and Sarah was keeping house. The family was white. By 1860, the senior James had settled in to town life and was a boat builder. Their son James had left home and Sarah was making ends meet by taking in laundry.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, James seems to drop out of sight. Perhaps he joined the military, but at age 50, it is somewhat unlikely. He might have passed away, but there is no local record of his burial.

Researchers may never find out what happened to John, but we do know Sarah found herself alone and in serious need of finances. She found a position at the U.S. Marine Hospital. Though she was initially listed as a 'laundress', Sarah had a knack for calming the nerves of a wounded soldier, bringing in food and performing other hospital tasks as needed. She moved in to the hospital and most who knew her started calling her 'nurse'. She nurtured white and black soldiers alike and had the distinction of being the only known female listed on the official pay rolls of the 2d Regiment U.S.C.T.

John Mitchell was born in Montgomery County, Georgia around 1839. In October of 1864, John showed up in Cedar Key, Florida and asked to enlist. His records would indicate he was a run-away slave. He told the enlisting officer he was a laborer, and he could neither read, nor write. He volunteered for three years service (or the duration of the war) and the 1st Lt. swore John was 'sober' when he took the oath.

Less than six months after John signed up, he was sent into Marion County, Florida – perhaps to spread the word that the war was over. He was killed in an unexplained encounter on April 16, 1865 – five days after Lee's surrender. John was 24.

When a final inventory was taken of his possessions, an officer certified there were none.

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.

STATE OF *Florida* TOWN OF *Cedar Key*

I, *John Mitchell*, born in *Montgomery Co. Georgia*, aged *Twenty five* years, and by occupation a *laborer*, do hereby acknowledge to have volunteered this *10th* day of *October*, 1864, to serve as a *soldier* in the *Army of the United States of America*, for the period of *THREE YEARS*, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. Do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing, as are, or may be, established by law for volunteers. And I, *John Mitchell*, do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the *United States of America*, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opponents whomsoever, and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Given and subscribed to, at *Cedar Key*, this *10th* day of *October*, 1864, before me, *John Mitchell*, 1st Lt.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined the above-named Volunteer, agreeably to the General Regulations of the Army, and that, in my opinion, he is free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity, which would in any way disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

Charles A. Hall
Captain, 2d Reg't U.S.C.T.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have minutely inspected the Volunteer, *John Mitchell*, previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisting; that, to the best of my judgment and belief, he is of lawful age; and that, in accepting him as being qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, I am satisfied that the Enlistment, which governs the enlisting service, is valid and lawful. Witness my hand, this *10th* day of *October*, 1864.

Edward Ross
1st Lt., 2d Reg't U.S.C.T.

(A. O. No. 7466)

Mustered into the service of the United States, for three years or during the war, from date of enlistment, in Company *H*, 2d Reg't U.S.C.T., Volontiers, on the *10th* day of *October*, 1864, at *Cedar Key, Fla.*

John Mitchell
1st Lt., 2d Reg't U.S.C.T.

Florida Sunshine State Standards:

Every attempt has been made to identify the Florida Sunshine State Standards met in this plan. Lesson developers recognize that individual instruction techniques and delivery may influence conformance with these standards. Some standards relate more directly to one, or two of the three specific activities; some may apply to all. Instructors are advised to evaluate the Benchmark numbers provided in relation to the classroom experience.



Additional Benchmark descriptions and supporting data can be viewed at the **Florida Department of Education CPALMS Web Site** located at:

<http://www.floridastandards.org/>

Select **Standards Information** for detailed information.

Sunshine State Standards and Benchmarks Applicable to this lesson plan:

Social Studies

- SS.4.A.1.1 Analyze primary and secondary resources to identify significant individuals and events throughout Florida history.
- SS.4.A.1.2 Synthesize information related to Florida history through print and electronic media
- SS.4.A.4.1 Explain the effects of technological advances on Florida.
- SS.4.C.2.1 Discuss public issues in Florida that impact the daily lives of its citizens.
- SS.4.C.2.2 Identify ways citizens work together to influence government and help solve community and state problems.
- SS.4.C.2.3 Explain the importance of public service, voting, and volunteerism.

Language Arts

- LA.4.1.4.3 The student will use language structure to read multi-syllabic words in text.
- LA.4.1.6.1 The student will use new vocabulary that is introduced and taught directly.
- LA.4.1.5.2 The student will adjust reading rate based on purpose, text difficulty, form, and style.
- LA.4.1.6.2 The student will listen to, read, and discuss familiar and conceptually challenging text.
- LA.4.1.6.3 The student will use context clues to determine meanings of unfamiliar words.
- LA.4.1.6.4 The student will categorize key vocabulary and identify salient features.
- LA.4.1.6.6 The student will identify shades of meaning in related words (e.g., blaring, loud).

- LA.4.1.6.9 The student will determine the correct meaning of words with multiple meanings in context.

- LA.4.1.6.10 The student will determine meanings of words and alternate word choices by using a dictionary, thesaurus, and digital tools.

- LA.4.1.7.1 The student will identify the purpose of text features (e.g., format, graphics, sequence, diagrams, illustrations, charts, maps).

- LA.4.1.7.2 The student will identify the authors purpose (e.g., to inform, entertain, explain) in text and how an author's perspective influences text.

- LA.4.1.7.3 The student will determine explicit ideas and information in grade-level text, including but not limited to main idea, relevant supporting details, implied message, inferences, chronological order of events, summarizing, and paraphrasing.

- LA.4.1.7.4 The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text.

- LA.4.1.7.5 The student will identify the text structure an author uses (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, sequence of events) and explain how it impacts meaning in text.

- LA.4.1.7.7 The student will compare and contrast elements in multiple texts (e.g., setting, characters, problems).

- LA.4.1.7.8 The student will use strategies to repair comprehension of grade appropriate text when self-monitoring indicates confusion, including but not limited to rereading, checking context clues, predicting, summarizing, questioning, and clarifying by checking other sources.

- LA.4.2.1.5 The student will respond to, discuss, and reflect on various literary selections, connecting text to self (personal connection), text to world (social connection), text to text (comparison among multiple texts).

- LA.4.2.1.7 The student will identify and explain an author's use of descriptive, idiomatic, and figurative language (e.g., personification, similes, metaphors, symbolism), and examine how it is used to describe people, feelings, and objects.

- LA.4.2.1.8 The student will recognize that vocabulary and language patterns have changed in literary texts from the past to the present.

- LA.4.2.1.9 The student will select a balance of age and ability appropriate fiction materials to read (e.g., novels, mysteries, mythology, poetry), based on teacher recommendations, to continue building a core foundation of knowledge.

- LA.4.2.2.2 The student will use information from the text to answer questions related to explicitly stated main ideas or relevant details.

- LA.4.2.2.3 The student will organize information to show an understanding of main ideas within a text through charting, mapping, or summarizing.

- LA.4.3.2.2 The student will draft writing by organizing information into a logical sequence and combining or deleting sentences to enhance clarity.

- LA.4.3.2.3 The student will draft writing by creating interesting leads through the use of quotations, questions, or descriptions.
- LA.4.3.5.3 The student will share the writing with the intended audience.
- LA.4.4.1.1 The student will write narratives based on real or imagined ideas, events, or observations that include characters, setting, plot, sensory details, a logical sequence of events, and a context to enable the reader to imagine the world of the event or experience.
- LA.4.4.3.1 The student will write persuasive text (e.g., essay, written communication) that establish and develop a controlling idea, supporting arguments for the validity of the proposed idea with detailed evidence.
- LA.4.4.3.2 The student will include persuasive techniques (e.g., word choice, repetition, emotional appeal).
- LA.4.5.1.1 The student will demonstrate legible cursive writing skills.
- LA.4.6.2.2 The student will apply evaluative criteria (e.g., readability, currency, accuracy) for selecting and using a variety of appropriate resources, gather and record information, noting the difference between opinions and fact.
- LA.4.6.3.1 The student will examine how ideas are presented in a variety of print and non-print media and recognize differences between logical reasoning and propaganda.

HANDOUT

GUIDE TO VOCABULARY WORDS AND TERMINOLOGY

(AP) – indicates the news article was originated by the Associated Press – a world-wide group of news reporting agencies

acquit – in this publication; to conduct oneself well, behave

ammunitions/munitions – the material fired or detonated from any weapon; including shot, shrapnel, bullets, shells, cannonballs, etc. Also: the items used to fire such materials; primers, fuses and gunpowder

artillery – 1. mounted projectile-firing guns; mobile or stationary, whether light or heavy 2. the troops or branch of an army specializing in the use of such weapons

ascend – 1. to rise to a higher point, rank, or level 2. to move, climb, or go upward 3. go to the source or the beginning

ascertain – to make certain; determine the facts

breastworks – a fortification or defensive construction; usually chest-high

caisson – in this publication, a two-wheeled wagon used to carry artillery ammunition

cavalry – 1. soldiers who serve on horseback; mounted military personnel 2. horsemen, horse, etc., as a collective group

Charges and Specifications – a term used in the *Uniform Code of Military Justice* that spells out the specific offense allegedly committed, as well as the reasons for that accusation

Communist – a person, or persons, who subscribe to the political belief that all property should be held in common; further, that all economic and social activity is controlled by a totalitarian government

compelled – 1. to force to submit, comply 2. to overpower

consequently – therefore, as a result, outcome

debarkation – 1. a less common word for disembark, meaning to go ashore from a ship or leave another vehicle

design – in this publication; to intend for a definite purpose, intent

Diem – President of the Republic of Vietnam from October 26, 1955 until November 2, 1963; full name Ngo Dinh Diem

discerned – to distinguish; recognize as distinct or different

expedition – in this publication, an excursion, journey, or voyage made for a specific reason

expletive – a curse word that has been deleted so as not to offend

fire fight – an exchange of gunfire between two opposing forces, especially military

flank (pronounced flangk) – in military terms; the extreme right or left of an army or a sub-group of that army

forte – in this publication; a person's or group's most highly developed talent, skill, or area of specialty

incessant – never-ending, constant, continuing without interruption

infantry – 1. soldiers or military units that fight on foot 2. a branch of an army made up of foot soldiers

instant – in this publication; the present or current month

intrench(ed) – alternative, out-dated spelling of the word entrenched – in this publication; meaning to dig trenches for defensive purposes

limber – in military terms; a two-wheeled vehicle made to tow a field gun or caisson. Usually pulled by 4-6 horses

mutiny – open rebellion against authority; especially by seamen or soldiers against their superior officers

Napalm – a highly flammable, jelly-like substance used in firebombs and flamethrowers

planking – the act of laying down board lumber that has been cut flat; in this publication the word refers to the upper layer of lumber that forms the surface of a bridge

precipitous(ly) – as an adjective; the act of negotiating an extreme or impassably steep incline

prejudicial – detrimental; causing a disadvantage

reconnoissances – in military terms: a search made to gain useful information in the field, such as examining an area for signs of encampments, troop movements, etc.

repulse(d) – to drive back

salt works – during the Civil War, salt was in critical demand as a preservative - in Florida, salt was produced by boiling sea water until all the liquid had evaporated

shot and shell factory – generally an ironworks plant where ammunition was manufactured

skirmishers – in military terms: a small body of troops, usually moving in advance of the main body; sometimes referred to as scouts

strafing – the act of attacking ground troops by air, especially with machine gun fire

trestle – a bridge constructed of horizontal bars or beams that are typically joined together over an 'A'-shaped frame; support frame for planking

turnpike – a road or highway that is maintained by tolls – fees paid in return for passage

RECOMMENDED READING / RESOURCES

- Ash, S. (2008). *Firebrand of Liberty – The Story of Two Black Regiments That Changed the Course of the Civil War*. New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company
- Astor, G. (1998), *The Right to Fight*. Cambridge, MA: Da Capo Press
- Cornish, Dudley Taylor (orig. pub. 1956, re-publ. 1987), *The Sable Arm – Black Troops in the Union Army*, Wichita, Kansas: University Press of Kansas
- Denney, Robert E. (1993), *Civil War Prisons & Escapes – A Day to Day Chronicle*, New York: Sterling Publishing Co.
- Gerrell, Allen R. Jr. (1991), *The Civil War in and Around St. Marks, Florida*, Wakulla County, FL: self-published
- Higgenson, Thomas Wentworth (1997 reprint), *Army Life in a Black Regiment and Other Writings*, New York: Penguin Books
- Numerous authors (unknown date), *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Volume I. Being for the most part contributions by Union and Confederate officers*. Based upon "The Century War Series" Secaucus, NJ: Castle, a division of Book Sales, Inc.
- Paisley, Clifton (1989), *The Red Hills of Florida, 1528-1865*, Tuscaloosa and London: The University of Alabama Press
- Rogers, W. R. and Willis, K. J. (1982). *Encounter at the Aucilla*. Tampa: The Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. LXI, Number 2
- Trudeau, N. A. (1998), *Like Men of War – Black Troops in the Civil War 1862-1865*. Boston, New York and London: Little, Brown and Company.

WEB SITES TO VISIT

A&E Television Networks © 1996-2012 **American Civil War**
<http://www.history.com/topics/American-civil-war>

Civil War Traveler.com © 2007–2011 **Civil War Traveler**
<http://www.civilwartraveler.com/EAST/FL/index.html>

ExploreSouthernHistory.com – **Civil War Florida: A Blog by Dale Cox**
<http://www.exploresouthernhistory.com/cwflorida.html>

Florida Center for Instructional Technology, College of Education, University of South Florida © 2009.
Exploring Florida: A Social Studies Resource for Students and Teachers / Florida's Role in the Civil War: "Supplier of the Confederacy"
http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/lessons/cvl_war/cvl_war1.htm

National Park Service (NPS) Last updated 2-11-2011 **The Civil War: 150 Years – National Park Service Sesquicentennial Commemoration**
<http://www.nps.gov/features/waso/cw150th/>

History of the United States Colored Troops (USCT)
Produced by the John G. Riley House & Museum, Tallahassee, Florida

Public Broadcasting Service. (PBS) © 1995 – 2012 **The Civil War**
<http://www.pbs.org/civilwar/>

The Florida Memory Project, Division of Library and Information Services; **Florida in the Civil War**
<http://www.floridamemory.com/onlineclassroom/floridacivilwar/>

The History Place™. © **A Nation Divided – The US Civil War 1861 – 1865**
<http://www.historyplace.com/civilwar/>

NOTES

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